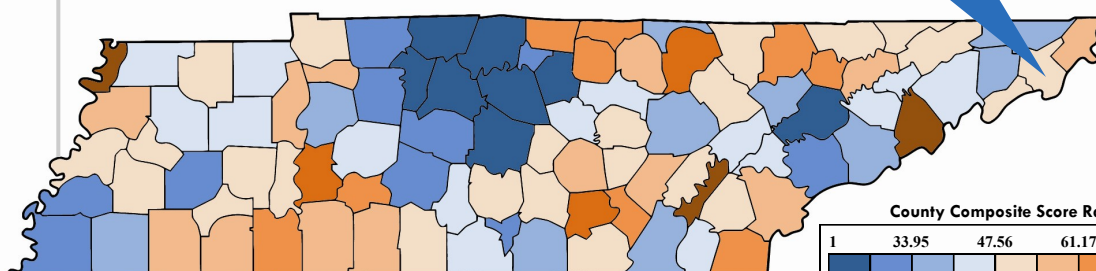


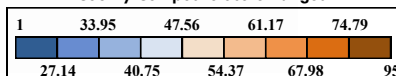
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: CARTER COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

INSIDE

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Population (2010): **57,424**Pop. Density: **168.3/square mile**Seat of Government: **Elizabethton**Largest City: **Johnson City**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Lauderdale	51	Employment and Earnings Composite	47.80	47 ▼
Chester	52	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,100	54 ▲
Hawkins	53	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	84.02%	14 ▲
Henderson	53	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	63.6%	60 ▼
Rhea	55	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	9.4%	62 ▼
Unicoi	56	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	35.1%	49 ▼
Claiborne	57	Economic Autonomy Composite	56.13	70 ▲
Van Buren	58	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	16.2%	87 ▼
Bedford	59	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	15.6%	26 ▲
Carter	60	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	79.9%	38 ▲
Stewart	61	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.26%	27 ▲
Cannon	62	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.8%	64 ▲
Coffee	63	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	25.2%	81 ▼
Crockett	64	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	59.3%	83 ▼
Haywood	65	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	31	43 ▼
Marion	66	County Overview: Carter County women hold twice as many college degrees as they did in 2000, have increased median wages substantially, and earn a high-ranking 84 percent of male wages. High school graduation rates have also improved, and the traditionally high level of uninsured women has grown slowly relative to other counties. These gains were weighed down, however, by high unemployment, stunted participation in the workforce, and anemic growth in business ownership. Taken in sum, these indicators suggest positive trends for Carter women, but at a slower pace than many of their peers have experienced.		
Decatur	67			
Wayne	68			
Monroe	69			

Down
from
59th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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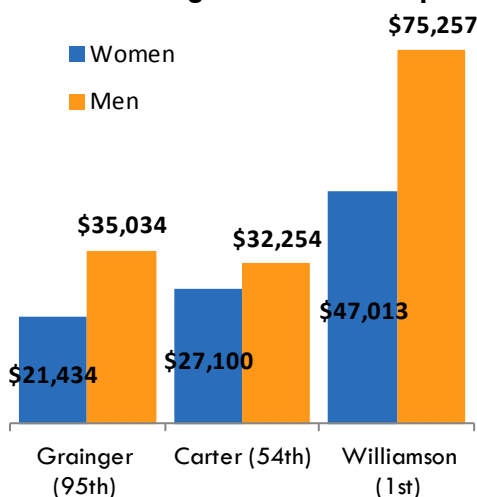
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Carter County

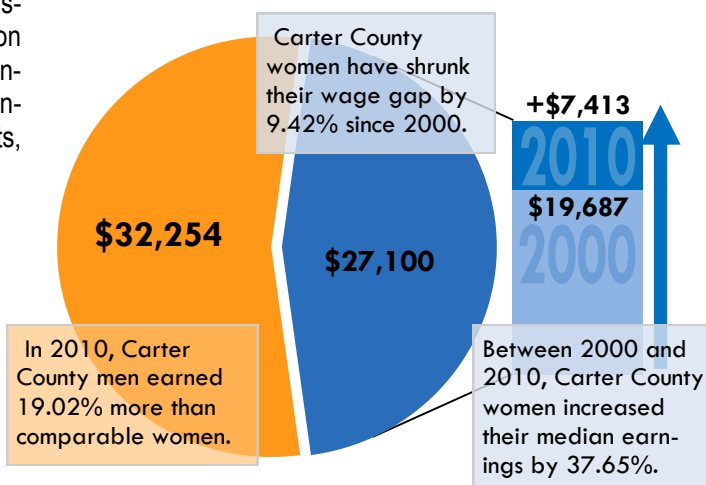
▲ Earnings

Carter County women made significant gains in median income between 2000 and 2010, increasing their rank from 77th to 54th and outpacing inflation estimates during that period by 11 percent. The increase of \$7,413 also brought women's median earnings to within 16 percent of their male counterparts, resulting in the state's 14th smallest wage gap.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



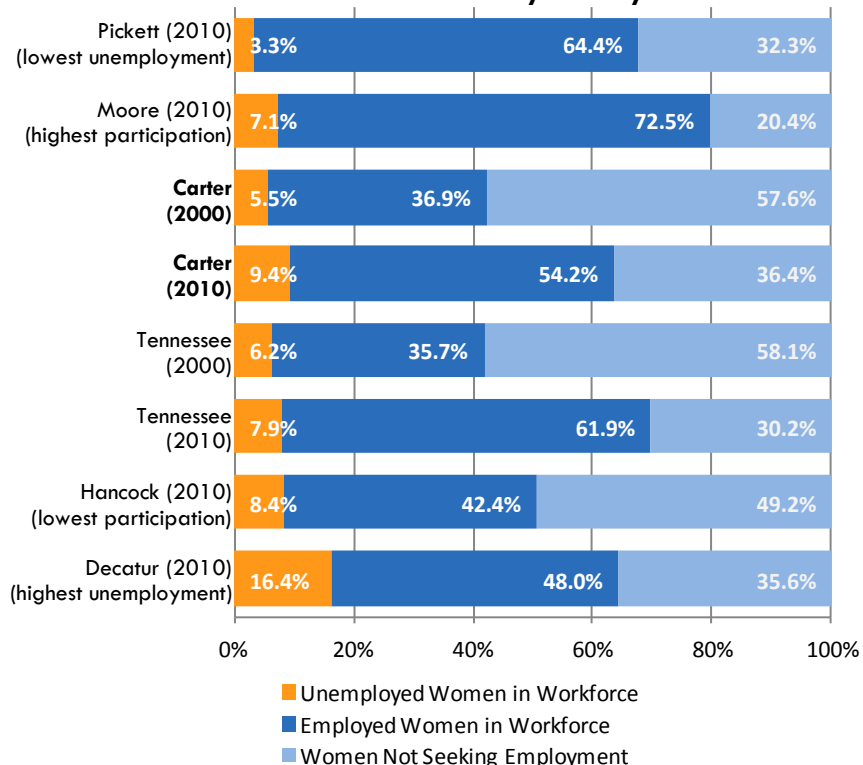
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Despite these gains, Carter County women lagged behind the state-wide figure for median income; \$31,585. It is also noteworthy that gains among women in the county were not matched by gains among men, whose median incomes grew by less than \$6,000 and ranked 80th in the state in 2010. Considered together, these trends likely have a mixed impact on the living standards of Carter County families.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

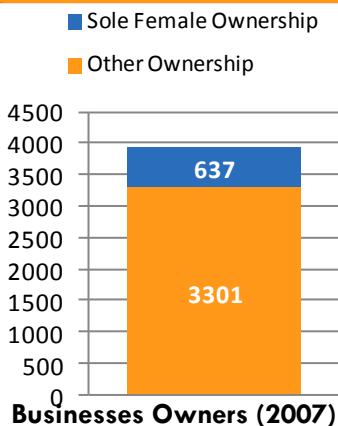


Women in Carter County participated in the workforce at a moderate rate of 63.6 percent (ranked 60th) between 2000 and 2010. Growth in this category was slower in Carter than in many counties, however, leading to a dip from 41st place in 2000. Women lagged behind Carter County men in this category by slightly under 10 percent.

Women in Carter County were not only increasingly likely to be working, there is also a growing population of women seeking work unsuccessfully. Both men and women were unemployed at a rate near 9.4 percent, and Carter ranked 62nd in the state the unemployment indicator, down from 35th in 2000.

The specific population of women with children under six was unemployed at the slightly higher rate of 9.5 percent. The disparity between this population and women overall in this measure was much smaller in Carter than in most of the state.

The Status of Women in: Carter County



Business ownership estimates improved by roughly 0.5 percent between 2000 and 2007, while more recent data on the countywide share of management positions held by women saw a more significant growth rate of 7.7 percent as of 2010.

Worsened by this lack of growth in ownership, Carter County fell to 87th in the state in the percentage of businesses owned by women. The county also slipped from 43rd to 49th in the presence of women in management positions, despite positive trends.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Carter County increased from 27.4% to 35.1% between 2000 and 2010.

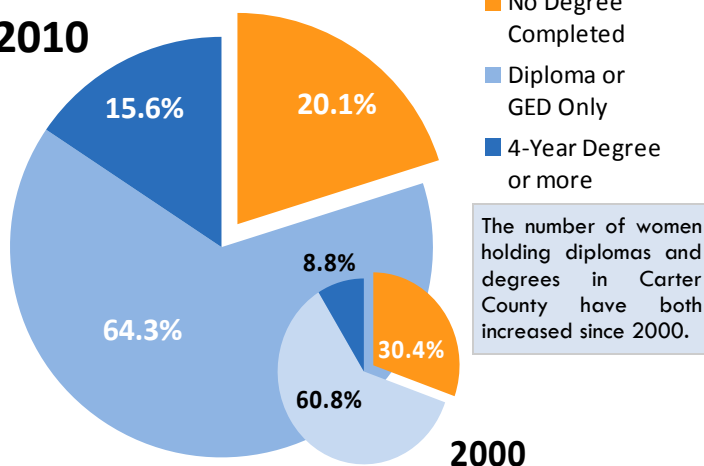
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Carter County increased from 15.7% to 16.2% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



No Degree Completed
Diploma or GED Only
4-Year Degree or more

The number of women holding diplomas and degrees in Carter County have both increased since 2000.

Academic indicators improved across the board for Carter County women between 2000 and 2010. The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, nearly doubled (ranked 26th, up from 69th), with a 10.3 percent decrease showing in women holding no degree or diploma.

More women held diplomas in the county as well, and this figure improved at a faster rate relative to its peers in other counties, causing Carter to rise ten ranks from 48th to 38th by this measure.

Dropout rates also exceeded statewide trends, plummeting from 5.9 percent in 2000 to 27th ranked 0.26 percent during the 11-12 school year.

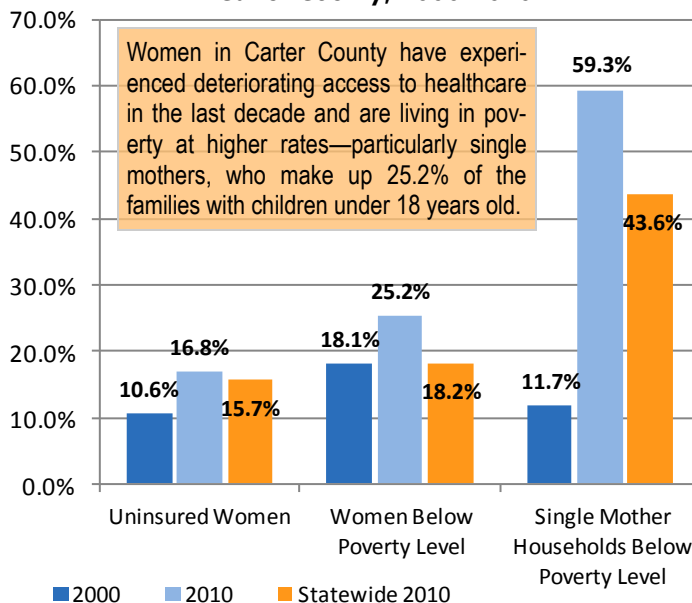
Living

Women in Carter County have seen significant, though familiar, decreases in living standards since 2000. As of 2010, a much higher percentage of women in the county lived in poverty than was found in statewide estimates, and households headed by single mothers were particularly affected—nearly 50 percent more lived in poverty in 2010 than in 2000. In fact, Carter County dropped several spots in both indicators, worsening in ranks that were already near the bottom of state rankings—now 81st for all women and 83rd for single mothers.

Similar hardship was observed when considering women's access to affordable health care. Carter County continued to be one of the worst performers in this category after 2000, though access decreased slowly enough during this period to improve the county's ranking from 72nd to 64th.

The 2010 pregnancy rate among teens of 31 in 1000 girls compared favorably to the state rate of 37, but reflected a relative increase, which caused a drop in rank to 43rd.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Carter County, 2000-2010



Women in Carter County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 25.2% of the families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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